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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for August 1943. Vol. LXXIX, No. 8. Published monthly and copyrighted 1943 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra; Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter, June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized Dec. 1, 1921. Printed in U.S.A.

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
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So They Say

• "I don't remember hearing my brother *complain* of having regular work."—*Applicant's statement in a case record.*

• The real test of individualism is not property. It is individual freedom in thought and in opportunity.—JOSEPH E. DAVIES, *in Mission to Moscow.*

• The mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

• A sound world agricultural program will depend upon world political security, while security will in turn be greatly strengthened if each country can be assured of the food it needs. Freedom from want and freedom from fear go hand in hand—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *to the International Food Conference.*

• The weakness of our war, from the larger and more cosmic viewpoint, is due to the fact that no real Nazi has even a hint of democracy in him, but that most democrats carry around an imp of Nazism in their bosoms. And the result of this may be that we can defeat the Axis totally in terms of power and still have a Nazi world.—DOROTHY THOMPSON.

• A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.—JAMES A. GARFIELD.

• Are we going to have such international collaboration that we can really say men, and not things, are the goal of social living?—G. BROMLEY OXNAM, *bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, Omaha area.*

• Until the power of man over man by virtue of material possessions is broken, the gospel will continue to seem, as we know that it seems today, more or less abstract.—GEORGE A. COE, *in "What Is Religion Doing to Our Consciences?"*

• In whatever form of postwar society is established, it will be necessary to provide a certain supremacy for international law as such. This will mean a certain subordination for every member of the international community to international law—not subordination of its sovereignty to the sovereignty of another power, but subordination of its sovereignty to law itself, and that is important.—FELIX MORLEY, *president Haverford College.*

• Housewives: Put your dog out to board. Get Into War Work!—*Help Wanted Ad. in the New York Times.*

• It is easy to devise utopias and elicit applause from the multitude. It is hard to look below the surface of international life and build on what is there.—LIONEL GELBER, *in "Are Empires Doomed?"*

• In a world in which it is so important to build attitudes of respect for human personality, for our democratic principles and our Christian ethic, the great American race problem has become not merely a test and a challenge, but a condition of our honorable survival as a nation.—CHARLES S. JOHNSON, *director department of social science, Fisk University.*

• If the civic rights are cheerfully granted, if equality of opportunity is generally recognized, if we measure our fellows by character and ability, if we refuse to be badgered into suspecting or disliking whole groups of people for no reason or for foolish reasons, we will be doing our loyal part to help our country and discourage our country's enemies.—*Editorial writer in the New York Times.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 1943

VOL. LXXIX NO. 8

From Barbed Wire to Communities

By CLARENCE E. PICKETT
and
HOMER L. MORRIS
American Friends Service Committee

"IT is not the American way to have children grow up behind barbed wire," recently remarked Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority. In that one sentence he expressed the philosophy behind the WRA's present aim to liquidate itself by emptying the Japanese relocation centers of their inhabitants. For the official policy now is to do everything possible to help the evacuees from the West Coast become settled as normal inhabitants in normal communities. The job is not simple. There is the necessity of weeding out those who, unlike the great majority, are not loyal Americans or sympathetic to the American cause. This should not be hard after a year and a half of observation in the camps. More difficult is the necessity of operating against loud vocal opposition, most of it originating from the Pacific Coast where racial prejudices are strong; of overcoming natural community antagonisms, which are more a result of ignorance than prejudice; and of calming the fears of the evacuees themselves.

The emphasis on resettlement is not a reversal of policy on the part of a government agency which only a year ago was still building camps for the confinement of persons who had been herded from their homes because they or their ancestors were of Japanese birth. It is, rather, the carrying out of an original intention made clear in the executive order of the President which established the War Relocation Authority back in March, 1942. The order, in providing that the director of WRA shall formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, relocation, maintenance and supervision of the evacuees, directs various agencies of the government, including the U. S. Employment Service, to cooperate. The relocation centers as indicated by this directive were never intended to be concentration or internment camps in which the evacuees would be incarcerated for the duration of the war.

The first steps in the efforts to help the evacuees to find a normal life outside the camps were directed toward the college and university students who wished to continue their education outside the Western Defense Command. Even before the mass evacuation, eminent educators on the coast—administrators, deans, and classroom teachers—who knew the qualities of *nisei* (second generation Japanese) students, had placed about 200 Japanese students in inland institutions. Later these western educators, in association with a similar group of educators from the East, formed the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council for the purpose of enabling young people to continue their education outside the Western Defense Command. Though it is not an official body and operates without government aid, the council had its inception in the suggestion of Milton S. Eisenhower, at that time the director of the WRA. It has also received official sanction of the War Department.

SOON after evacuation began, the council opened an office in San Francisco where all Japanese-American students who wished to continue their studies in inland institutions might register, and where their dossiers of personal and academic data were collected. There were approximately 2,500 young men and women of Japanese ancestry in college at the time of the evacuation order. At that time and since, the Eastern office of the council, located in Philadelphia, has communicated with colleges and universities concerning their willingness to receive Japanese students and has carried on negotiations with the WRA, which undertook to get army and navy approval for institutions willing to cooperate. During the academic year, 1942-43, 928 students from the assembly and relocation centers were enrolled in colleges or universities outside the Western Defense Command. This figure does not include the 630 Japanese-American students who were not evacuees. In addition 470 students are enrolled for the autumn term of 1943. Altogether 281 colleges or universities in thirty-eight states have accepted Japanese-

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Americans. About 20 percent of the students have been able to finance their own college expenses. However, since the ability of Japanese families to earn money has been greatly reduced, if not eliminated, and since in many cases their assets were largely liquidated in the evacuation process, it was necessary for about 80 percent of the students to have some financial assistance. Colleges and universities, church boards and foundations have made contributions for this purpose.

Reports from the colleges receiving students are highly commendatory. Typical is the statement of one administrator:

> These young men and women, so far as I have been able to observe, have found themselves almost immediately acclimated to their new environment. Our own student body has received them most cordially and from all the evidence at hand there has not been a single experience of an untoward nature. If they are as happy in their new surroundings as we are in having them come here, then we will have been more than justified in opening our doors to them.

Another early spur to relocation came not so much from a desire to help the evacuees as from a natural necessity. The manpower needs of the nation have been a powerful force in effecting the reestablishment of the evacuees in outside communities. Before the evacuation was completed there came an insistent demand from sugar beet producers and processors, for evacuees to be released as laborers in the beet fields of the western states outside the restricted zone. After state and local law enforcement officials agreed to assume responsibility for maintaining peace, the Western Defense Command and the War Relocation Authority together granted seasonal work permits for approximately 1,700 evacuees, most of them young men, who were to leave the assembly and relocation centers for sugar beet work during the spring and summer months. Their work was so effective that during the fall harvest season the demand for Japanese workers was even greater, and nearly 10,000 evacuees went out of the centers on permits of seasonal leave. No disloyal act of any kind was reported concerning any of them.

IN July, 1942, the WRA after consultation with officials of the Department of Justice and the War Department, announced a policy of permitting American citizens who had never lived or studied in Japan to leave the relocation centers for permanent resettlement. But only a small percentage of those in the camps took advantage of the opportunity to leave, although a number who already had gone out to engage in seasonal agricultural work had their leave permits changed to an indefinite basis.

During the past year, further study has been given to the problem of leave and its attendant implications. Consultation with other agencies of the government led to the conclusion that after individual examinations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation certain aliens and *kibei* (American citizens educated in Japan) as well as American citizens could be granted leaves without jeopardizing the national security. This point of view was endorsed by the Attorney General of the United States, the chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and later by the War Food Administrator who saw in the policy the dual advantage of helping the evacuees return to a normal existence while making available to the country several thousand persons for employment on farms and in industry.

Last September, the Director of the War Relocation Authority announced a policy effective the following month whereby permits of indefinite leave could be granted to evacuees who met the following requirements:

> There must be nothing in the evacuee's record to indicate that he would constitute a menace to society or to the safety of the United States.
>
> He must have a place to go and means of supporting himself.
>
> There must be reasonable evidence that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would not cause a disturbance.
>
> He must agree to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his whereabouts at all times.

These requirements are still the basis of the program for granting permits of indefinite leave. At first, individuals had to fill out applications for permits to leave the relocation centers, but in February and March, 1943, a mass registration was held, in which all persons past the age of seventeen years (except those who had applied for repatriation to Japan) gave information concerning citizenship, connection with Japan, education, membership in organizations, and other pertinent facts. In addition, each American citizen was asked to sign a pledge of allegiance to the United States, while each alien was asked to sign a pledge of good behavior. Information obtained in this registration provides the nucleus of evidence for determining whether or not an individual evacuee is eligible for indefinite leave. It is supplemented by information supplied by the FBI on the WRA's request. The names of all registered evacuees —approximately 73,000—have been given to the FBI, which has checked its files for past records. Up to date, a record check has been completed by the FBI on approximately 58,000 evacuees. The remaining names are being processed as rapidly as facilities permit.

By last June, 8,521 evacuees had left the relocation centers on permits of indefinite leave. Another 5,733 were away on seasonal leaves, most of them to engage in agricultural work; and 645 were out on short term permits, making a total of 14,899 who had left the centers. In order to accelerate the resettlement program, the WRA has established 42 regional and district offices outside of the Western Defense Command. If a person leaving the center for the first time to take a job lacks the necessary cash to make the trip and establish himself in his new place of employment, he is provided transportation and $50 to meet expenses.

A successful resettlement and community integration program cannot be achieved by the federal government alone. To be successful it must have the support—or at least the approval—of responsible citizens in the community. For this reason, in the initial stages of student placement, college authorities were required to furnish evidence that the mayor, chief of police, or some other responsible local official, sanctioned the coming of students into the community. But it was not always possible to secure this approval. Later, when the industrial employment program was launched, the WRA did not ask permission of local authorities for the evacuees to enter a city, but they did inform local officials and community leaders of the resettlement program and seek their cooperation. Usually a WRA officer found it advisable to spend two or three weeks conferring with local government officials, heads of leading

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civic organizations, union leaders and ministers before authorizing any announcement concerning the opening of a WRA resettlement office in the community. In this way he could promote community understanding before being drowned out by the noise of the opposing forces.

Because of the experience which the evacuees have had during the past eighteen months—the racial hostility which they experienced on the Pacific Coast and the unnatural segregation in assembly and relocation centers—the first impressions which they have of a new community are very important to their adjustment. They are not sure whether or not they will be discriminated against on the street cars, in the stores, restaurants and hotels. Being sensitive, they are timid and hesitant. In order to extend a friendly hand to the relocated person immediately upon his arrival in a strange community, several religious organizations have established hostels in a number of cities. In some cities hospitality committees have been organized to offer hospitality in private homes.

The American Friends Service Committee has opened a hostel in Chicago and one in Cincinnati; the Brethren Service Committee operates one in Chicago, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society has one in Cleveland. These hostels provide temporary hospitality for the evacuees while they are securing jobs and looking for permanent housing. Their guests pay a nominal hospitality fee of one dollar per day. The average time spent in a hostel is about ten days. What this service means to the persons who use it was expressed by the "resettled" man who wrote back: "You can never know what it meant to our family to have a place to go as soon as we arrived in Chicago. Just to have an address to which our baggage could be sent gave us a sense of security."

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, through its committee on Japanese resettlement, has taken the lead in the organization of community advisory committees to work with the WRA's resettlement offices. These community committees usually include representatives from the churches, YMCA's, YWCA's, International Institutes and other social agencies.

IN most cities it is more difficult for persons of Japanese ancestry to secure adequate housing than to get a job. This is one of the problems that is being tackled by the community advisory committees. In Chicago, the advisory committee has a housing department which assists the evacuees.

Loneliness, too, is a problem when families are far away from their friends. In many communities after the evacuees are settled, the advisory committees introduce them to the minister of their denomination or other friendly ministers in the neighborhood, make contacts with the school authorities, and with local businessmen. This is important, too, for its practical value, for the general knowledge that the newcomer has a friend who is respected in the community may prevent the development of unfriendly acts. The extent to which persons of Japanese descent can integrate themselves into the life of the new community depends upon the welcome extended to them by Americans of the more common garden variety. Because worldwide racial tensions are involved, community acceptance is a service of far more than local significance. Many *nisei* realize that it was a mistaken policy to develop "Little Tokyo's," segregated communities which were the natural result of the racial discrimination experienced by the first generation Japanese. Therefore they wish to avoid segregation in resettlement.

Community acceptance depends not only upon the attitude of the people in the community but also upon the evacuees themselves. In most places the young *nisei* are able to win their way against local prejudices. Recently two *nisei* youths arrived in a midwest city where, because the hotels were crowded, they could find no place to stay. The representative of the community advisory committee secured hospitality from the wife of the local judge. The next morning the boys made themselves useful around the house and offered to mow the lawn for a neighbor. The neighbor, who had been extremely hostile to any "Jap" coming into the community, was so impressed by the attitude of the boys that he offered to let one of them live with him next winter.

Next to the difficulty of obtaining suitable housing the tightest bottleneck in the relocation program is the reluctance of the evacuees to leave the centers. After all that has been said about undesirable living conditions in the relocation camps, this may seem strange, but there are many factors behind the situation. In the first place, the evacuees have been supported by the government for more than a year. This has given them a certain sense of security, but it has also done something to their morale. During the depression years the Japanese in this country probably had a better record of managing to take care of themselves than any other national group. But now this independence has forcibly been broken down. Moreover, many *issei* (older non-citizen Japanese) who have lived in West Coast states look forward to returning to the West Coast at the close of the war. They hesitate to move to a new community and discourage their children from doing so because it would separate the family.

But probably the greatest deterrent to the resettlement program is fear. In the beginning the Japanese were urged to accept evacuation and modified internment as a means of self-protection. They were told it was not safe for them to be at large during the war. Since leaving the West Coast they have continued to read the papers from their home communities. The bitter antagonism to the Japanese race fostered by these papers tends to make the evacuees feel that the centers may be the safest place for them for the duration. Only successful relocation and good community acceptance can dispel this fear.

Evacuation, which removed the Japanese from the Pacific Coast, has not appeased the pressure groups which insisted on this move on the grounds of military necessity. The same groups, aided and abetted by the Dies Committee, are now insisting on further acts of discrimination. During recent months bills and resolutions have been introduced into the legislature of the Pacific Coast States and numerous resolutions have been passed by West Coast organizations demanding:

That the evacuees be held in the centers for the duration of the war;

That the property of all evacuees be requisitioned by the government;

That all persons of Japanese ancestry be prohibited from holding real estate;

That all persons of Japanese ancestry be prohibited from returning to California;

That all Japanese-Americans be deprived of their American citizenship;

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That all persons of Japanese ancestry be deported at the end of the war.

These demands indicate that racial antagonism and economic rivalry were back of the pressure for evacuation in the beginning. They also tend to slow up the whole resettlement program.

Evacuation and artificial communities edged with barbed wire certainly have not solved the Japanese-American problem on the Pacific Coast or elsewhere. Nor can this problem wait for postwar planning. Resettlement of the evacuees into the normal stream of American life during the war, while there is great need for manpower, may be a solution of the problem, or may at least mitigate some of the hardships caused by evacuation. However, even if the program is singularly successful, there will remain a large percentage of the older persons who cannot be resettled and who may remain wards of the government for a long time. What happens to our Japanese minority is the acid test of the Four Freedoms on the home front.

Block Clubs in Action

By LOUIS H. BLUMENTHAL

Chairman, Block Club Committee of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council; Executive Director, San Francisco Jewish Community Center

SHORTLY after Pearl Harbor there began in San Francisco the Block Club "Know Your Neighbor" movement. In the face of a common danger, alert residents saw the need for banding together in a concerted effort of mutual helpfulness. Under the stimulation of the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the group work council of the community chest, the movement spread rapidly, and hundreds of citizens found themselves for the first time working together with their neighbors.

Three phases in the development of these block clubs can be distinguished. The first was the intensive period of organization. Clubs were started, officers democratically elected, regular meetings were held, block newspapers were published. Conferences of all club presidents were held for the sharing of experiences and the pooling of information. At first, club projects constituted in the main such protective services as mobile fire fighting units and first aid stations.

Later there was a marked enrichment of program. As the clubs and their leadership grew in experience, their interests began to spread out from protective services into social and welfare activities. Parties and social gatherings were held to promote acquaintanceship and friendliness among neighbors. Speakers from the consumers division of the Office of Price Administration, from the American Red Cross, and the local mental hygiene society were invited to appear before groups. Classes in first aid, nutrition and sewing were begun. Hospitality was extended to servicemen.

Since the fall of 1942, the block clubs have been moving into a third phase, with the added objective of carrying on activities to help bring about victory. Clubs have been holding discussions on "What can our club do to help win the war?" Typical was the action of one club in naming a war efforts committee which recommended: (1) that the block club activity sponsor the Red Cross blood donor program as a group; (2) that it collect books and current magazines for the men in the armed forces; (3) that it collect salvage materials; (4) that it sponsor the sale of war bonds and stamps. Welfare services were intensified as were consumer interest, child care, nutrition, car sharing, recreation and morale programs.

With all these activities, block clubs continued to perform a distinctive service in building up neighborhood feeling, in providing the man on the street with the opportunity to serve, and in training people in ways of working together.

The block club plan in San Francisco had its actual beginnings on January 5, 1942 in a program launched by the group work and recreational council of the local community chest. The council is representative of twenty-seven organizations that provide service to groups, such as community centers, youth organizations, and the "Y's." After the project had been under way for a few weeks and had met with popular favor, the plan was offered to the Civilian Defense Council, where it was readily accepted. In February 1942 the block club program became one of the defense council's official departments, operating under the direction of the chest's group work council. The community chest continues to provide office supplies, stationery, a telephone, and the part time services of its group work secretary, Francelia Steelquist.

FROM the start, formation of block clubs was placed under the direction of professional group workers assisted by volunteers. Promotion took four directions. Interested persons, upon request, were provided instructional bulletins and trained organizers to assist in getting clubs under way. Each of the constituent agencies of the group work council embarked on the plan of forming block clubs in its district. District organizers, each responsible for a geographical district within the city, helped get together groups with volunteer workers. Civic clubs and similar groups were used as organizing nuclei.

Early in the movement, a working set of principles was formulated:

1. The officers of the club should be democratically elected.
2. The club program should be determined by the members of the club: there should be no dictation from the top down.
3. The unit of organization should be decided by the club: it could be a whole block, a block face, a block corner, or an apartment house.
4. Trained group work leaders, assisted by volunteer organizers, should constitute the leadership of the movement.

Guidance, leadership training, and supervision of the block clubs were provided in several ways. The trained organizers already mentioned, who assisted in the original establishment of the clubs, later helped in periodic supervision. Clubs were provided with a set of informational bulletins, among them: "Programs of Protection and Wel-

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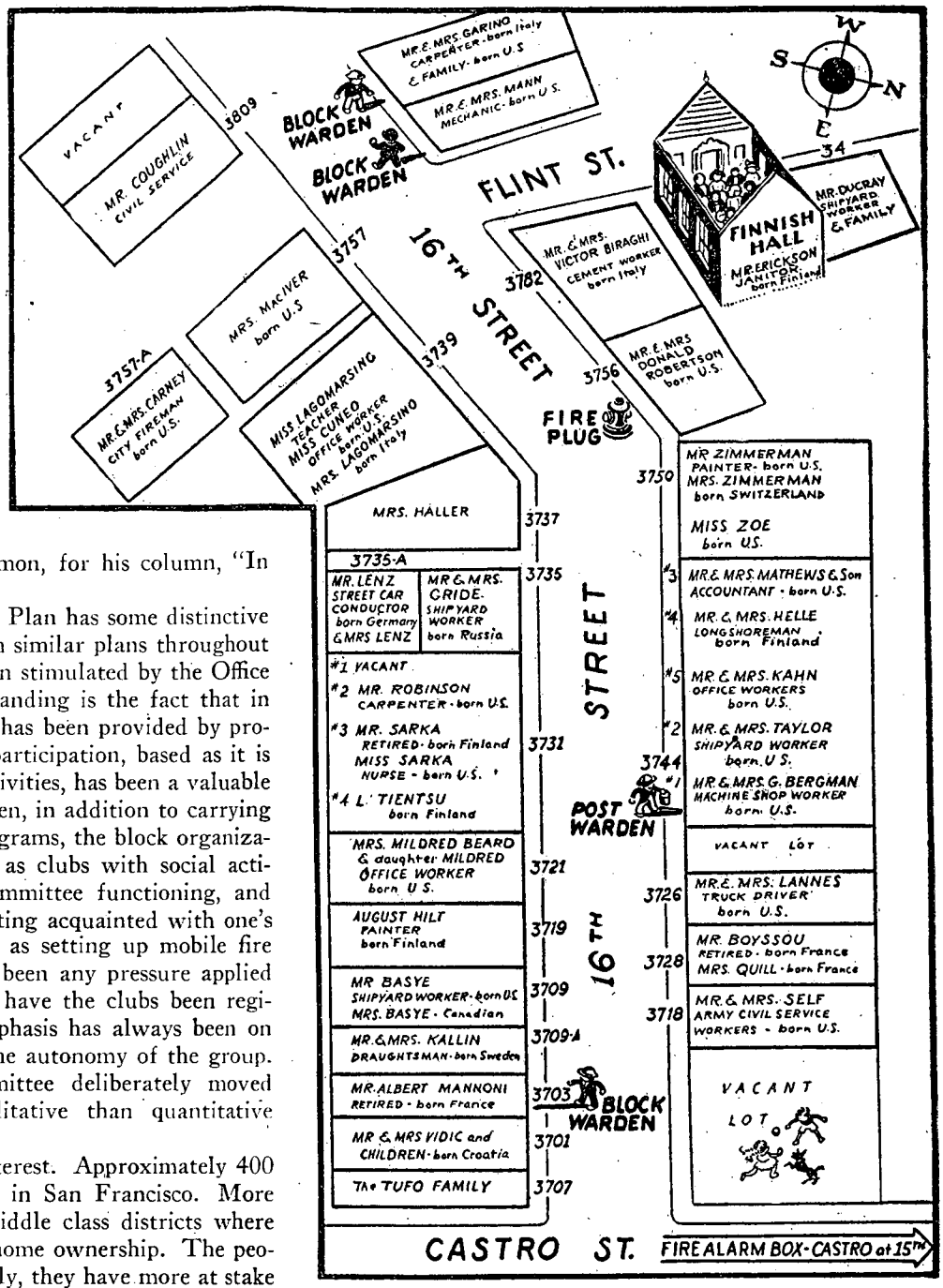
fare for Your Block Club"; "Recreational Activities"; "How to Organize a Block Club." Bi-monthly conferences of block club chairmen were held. These conferences, which were actually leadership training sessions, consisted of large meetings addressed by prominent leaders in civilian defense activities, and the smaller round tables where clinical discussions of club problems were held. A newsletter, "Hi, Neighbor," was issued, containing inspirational articles and practical program suggestions. Articles dealing with block clubs appeared regularly in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, written by one of the *Chronicle's* staff writers, Bill Simon, for his column, "In the Districts."

The San Francisco Block Club Plan has some distinctive features which distinguish it from similar plans throughout the country, which have since been stimulated by the Office of Civilian Defense. Most outstanding is the fact that in San Francisco the top leadership has been provided by professional group workers, whose participation, based as it is upon long experience in group activities, has been a valuable contribution to the program. Then, in addition to carrying out the protective and service programs, the block organizations in San Francisco function as clubs with social activities, parties, club meetings, committee functioning, and individual club newspapers. Getting acquainted with one's neighbors has been as important as setting up mobile fire fighting units. There has never been any pressure applied in the formation of a club, nor have the clubs been regimented as to program. The emphasis has always been on their voluntary nature, and on the autonomy of the group. The citywide block club committee deliberately moved slowly, striving more for qualitative than quantitative production.

Some statistics might be of interest. Approximately 400 block clubs have been organized in San Francisco. More than half are concentrated in middle class districts where there is considerable amount of home ownership. The people in these districts are neighborly, they have more at stake than apartment house dwellers or other renters, and are more ready to organize. A total of forty volunteer organizers operated throughout the city, many of them recruited from the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the group work agencies, and the clubs themselves.

The San Francisco block organization is believed to have been the first of its kind in America, and to have served as the inspiration for the block plan now promoted nationally by the Office of Civilian Defense. Even in its early beginnings it attracted nationwide attention. Said *The New York Times*, when the project was only a few weeks old:

> Led by San Francisco, areas of the Pacific Coast are undergoing a kind of civic revolution as a direct outgrowth of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. "Know Your Neighbor Clubs" are welding folk in San Francisco because of the common problems emphasized by blackouts and the realization of the possibility of air raids. Inquiries have been received from thirty other cities and towns.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AUGUST HILT PAINTER born Finland
3719
MR. BASYE SHIPYARD WORKER-born US MRS. BASYE-Canadian
3709
MR. & MRS. KALLIN DRAUGHTSMAN-born Sweden
3709-A
MR. ALBERT MANNONI RETIRED-born France
3703
MR. & MRS. VIDIC and CHILDREN-born Croatia
3701
THE TUFO FAMILY
3707
MR. ZIMMERMAN PAINTER-born U.S. MRS. ZIMMERMAN born SWITZERLAND
3750
MISS ZOE born U.S.
#3 MR. & MRS. MATHEWS & Son ACCOUNTANT-born U.S.
#4 MR. & MRS. HELLE LONGSHOREMAN born Finland
#5 MR. & MRS. KAHN OFFICE WORKERS born U.S.
#2 MR. & MRS. TAYLOR SHIPYARD WORKER born U.S.
3744
#1 MR. & MRS. G. BERGMAN MACHINE SHOP WORKER born U.S.
VACANT LOT
3726
MR. & MRS. LANNES TRUCK DRIVER born U.S.
MR. BOYSSOU RETIRED-born France MRS. QUILL-born France
3728
MR. & MRS. SELF ARMY CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS-born U.S.
3718
VACANT LOT

Courtesy *San Francisco Chronicle*

In San Francisco, the block neighborhood club composed of residents of Sixteenth Street between Flint and Castro meet regularly in Finnish Hall to discuss the part they can play in the war effort. Each meeting ends with a social affair—coffee, cookies and pleasant chat—participated in by people who have lived side by side for years without knowing each other. The chart was made as a club project.

Inspired by the success of these experiments the OCD at Washington last year formed a block organization section to stimulate similar plans in other communities. The formulated aims of the national plan are:

1. To carry forward civilian war activity, quickly and effectively.

2. To get vital war information into every home, rapidly and accurately.

3. To collect information which may be needed for com-

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munity war planning, and to bring back to the homes answers to questions which have been raised.

4. To promote a spirit of cooperation in neighborhood enterprises, such as block discussion meetings, rallies, car-sharing plans, the sharing of scarce mechanical and household equipment, and any other activity of the community's war services.

The key person under the plan is the block worker known as block leader, although other titles have been used such as: block-captains, victory aides, liberty belles, group leaders. In most cities, the leaders are appointed. Only a few communities follow the elective method used in Chicago, where some 18,000 block leaders were democratically selected by the vote of the block residents. By far the great majority of the leaders are women.

The block plan is now operating in towns and cities in every state in the union. In California, 107 communities have some type of block organization. In rural areas, the plan has been promoted with the assistance of the Agricultural Extension Service. In cities, the plan usually operates within city blocks or within well defined neighborhood areas.

The program is varied. In Gary, Ind., the block organization undertook to find potential foster homes for day care of children of working mothers. Five thousand Liberty Belles in Syracuse, N. Y., put on a War Bond campaign, visiting most of the homes. In Bridgeport, Conn., over 6,000 homes were visited by block leaders who explained the programs of rationing, nutrition, and salvage. In some communities, under block leader direction, there are salvage wardens, consumer wardens, victory garden wardens, and morale wardens.

The block club is a wartime experiment that has great value for peacetime as well. Neighborhood life, an extension of family life, has broken down in large cities. The values of neighborliness, cooperation, concern for others, participation in joint projects, are being lost. A revival of the neighborhood spirit can bring these values back. The establishment of block neighbor clubs in San Francisco and the quick spread of the idea to other communities prove that this can be done. But whether this revival is only a temporary flare-up is still to be determined. Said Joanna C. Colcord in the 1943 Social Work Yearbook in reference to the San Francisco plan:

> There is something here that may outlast the war if social work has the time, the strength, and the imagination to capture and perpetuate it.

The Tuberculous in the War

By ESTHER COHEN SPENCER

Director, Department of Social Service and Vocational Therapy
National Jewish Hospital, Denver, Col.

HOW even the ill winds of war can blow good in some directions is nowhere better illustrated today than in work with the handicapped, particularly in the rehabilitation of the tuberculous. When the dreaded M day finally arrived in this country and conscription became a reality, it became clear that vocationally retrained persons would at last find an outlet for their skills. Prior to that time, and in spite of comprehensive training programs, placement services of tuberculosis hospitals had encountered several obstacles. A continuous education process among employers was necessary in order to overcome objections to employing the tuberculous. Campaigns had to be launched to teach the public that a former TB patient should not be regarded as a menace to the health of fellow employes—that with periodic medical check-ups there was less potential danger than from the average person who may unknowingly be a victim of the disease. Cured patients were frequently deprived of an opportunity to make applications for employment when they gave honest statements regarding past illness. But as skilled labor became scarce there was an about-face, and sanatoria were suddenly faced with the challenge of alleviating shortages by helping to convert peacetime skills into wartime usefulness.

The National Jewish Hospital at Denver was ready to accept that challenge. Long before Pearl Harbor, the hospital was preparing its patients for a career in industry. Long before the scraping of the employables' barrel could be heard, before conscription, before the appointment of the War Manpower Commission, it was doing its share in returning patients to a life of productivity and usefulness. The share, at that time, was not in terms of serving a country at war, but serving a nationwide community which would otherwise be charged with the care of the dependent tuberculous. It was motivated by the belief that an adequately trained, secure ex-patient, all other things being equal, would remain well; whereas, an insecure dependent would find some means of breaking down again and returning to the kindly arms of an institution. It was based on a proven premise—that a busy patient gets well faster than an idle one. It was carried on in the philosophy that an individualized study of each patient would point the way to intelligent and constructive planning with him for his future role in the development of himself and his country.

The hospital's department of social service and vocational therapy had as its basic program a complete study of the personality of each patient: how he happened to become sick, what his sickness means to him, what he has had to give up because of it, and what he looks forward to in the future. There was nothing routine about these individual analyses except for some of the instruments used in the process—namely, sound psychiatric guidance, case work, wholehearted support of resident physicians, Rorschach, psychometric and vocational aptitude tests, vocational courses, and counseling. These all added up to the cooperative efforts of every member of the hospital staff in behalf of the patient. Teachers of shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, watch repair, creative art, English, Spanish, handicrafts, home economics, radio repair, radio production, telegraphy, printing, lettering, and mathematics were all trained to keep the sick person interested in his studies and stimulated towards achievement.

In June 1942 the hospital took its first step toward in-

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tegrating its vocational therapy program toward war production needs. A plan was outlined for the War Manpower Commission with the view to converting many of the hospital's vocational training courses into defense training activities. Additional training possibilities were described, along with an industrial stagger system which would allow two patients who were discharged with four-hour work day capacities, to take part time shifts and make their contribution by together filling one full time job. The plan was regarded with a favorable eye in Washington, and representatives of the Federal Security Agency were dispatched to Denver to meet with hospital authorities. The result was the establishment of a program to be under the administration of the Colorado Rehabilitation Bureau and to use the facilities of the hospital. The program, which has been in operation for several months, includes the training of ambulatory patients from other sanatoria and convalescent homes in the vicinity, as well as patients of the National Jewish Hospital. It is under the supervision of the hospital so that individuals who come from other institutions can learn under sheltered conditions. Cooperating in the financing of the new courses are the Federal Security Agency, the Colorado Rehabilitation Bureau and the Colorado Tuberculosis Association. The regular and "converted" courses are continuing to be financed by the hospital.

THE hospital's original vocational therapy program was modified to fit war production needs. Watch repair is now precision instrument work. Telegraphy and radio repair are training for defense projects. Patients finishing courses in clerical work are being absorbed into positions vacated by war workers. Additional courses under the new plan include draftsmanship, blueprint reading, advanced radio work, building and repair of small types of machinery and bench mechanics. If the program is successful it will be adopted by other institutions throughout the country, thus creating a new supply of labor.

It has taken decades of plodding to justify writing about any success in the creation of a labor supply among the patients. The National Jewish Hospital, free and nonsectarian, was opened in 1899 by the B'nai B'rith to treat tuberculous persons from every state in the country. Expert medical care is given to all patients. The research department is working constantly on a specific cure for the disease. Since the admission policy is "None may enter who can pay, none can pay who enter" patients are usually from low income families who could not afford to pay for such care on a private basis. Their economic status lends additional significance to the vocational program, since the discharged patient will return to his home an earner rather than a dependent. The social service and vocational therapy department, newest of the hospital's services, is pioneering in the use of the psychosomatic approach to help the patient achieve insight, stability, and maturity.

The average tuberculosis sufferer has had more to give up and less to look forward to than many persons with other types of handicaps. The disease usually strikes the most active member of the family; it strikes him while young and cuts him off from many of what would normally be his most fruitful years. And the stricken is not always certain that he will be welcomed back to the community when he is ready to leave the hospital. Any disease, for which segregation must be instituted, is devastating to the spirit. Cardiacs and cripples are more readily accepted by the group than the tuberculous. Resolution of the disease does not always mean that the tuberculous can return to a normal life. Long years in bed can result in a slowing down of mental processes, if there is no effort to help keep alert such energies. Separation from everyday experiences and stimuli has a stultifying effect on the personality.

Retraining courses which will have some meaning after hospitalization have been helpful in building up self confidence and alleviating fears of facing life when discharge draws near. But the process, which is usually slow and disheartening, has taken tremendous strides since the inception of the war training plan. Its importance is two-fold. With the growing acceptance of the ex-patient in industry, there follows a more universal community acceptance of him as an adequate person. With the gratifying knowledge that even though he cannot be a soldier, he can be of tangible value to his country, there follows a greater desire to get well and an enhancement of a sense of responsibility which may have atrophied during long days of illness.

THE federal government recognized the importance of retraining programs for the handicapped by subsidizing the organization of rehabilitation bureaus in many states. There are bills in Congress now to widen the scope of this work as a necessary rehabilitation measure for what will undoubtedly be an increasing number of handicapped and war injured. [See "Rehabilitating the War Injured," by Henry Redkey, *Survey Midmonthly*, May 1943, and "Here in Washington," by Rilla Schroeder, *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1943.] The factor which sets the hospital's program apart from most rehabilitation services and the reason that it was chosen by the Federal Security Agency for an experimental project, is that it begins while the patient is in bed and as soon as the physician gives him permission to study. Even laboratory or mechanical courses can be started this way—by providing reading material in the chosen subject. Hence, by the time the patient is able to be up he has been prepared for the more active and practical aspects of his course. When he is ready for discharge from the hospital his vocational course is completed and he is prepared to start a commercial career, with gradually increasing increments of work under out-patient medical supervision.

The value of such an enterprise in the morale of a chronically sick person is inestimable. Idleness, and its by-products, restlessness, unwholesome introspection, the ebbing away of self confidence, and mental deterioration, can, as it was demonstrated in the era of unemployed, disillusioned youth, undermine the well. It can do more than that to the sick. It can rob them of the desire to get well. It can thus lead to a series of psychogenic factors which prolong hospital days and result in relapses that are costly to the community.

When the first tentative announcements of the project were made, the hospital was deluged with requests for further information from tuberculosis patients all over the United States. Since that time there has been a noticeable increase in interest of the patients at the hospital and of other eligible persons in the Denver area in the training courses. The fact they are being encouraged to make a direct contribution to the war effort makes their seemingly endless struggle to regain health seem worthwhile. And some are so confident of their ability that they do not fear postwar displacement but look forward to even greater opportunity during the reconstruction period. There may be justification in this belief, for many employers have reported that former patients are turning out fine work.

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

THE nursing supply and distribution unit of the War Manpower Commission has been placed under the commission's Procurement and Assignment Service and will be known hereafter simply as the nursing division. Objectives are the same as those divisions of Procurement and Assignment now dealing with physicians, dentists, veterinarians and sanitary engineers, in other words, the recruitment of nurses to meet the needs of the armed forces and civilian population. L. Louise Baker has been named assistant executive director of the Procurement and Assignment Service to work under the general direction of the board. Dr. Maxwell Lapham is executive officer.

The activities of the nursing division in the field will be carried out by separate state and local committees. The supply and distribution committee of the State Nursing Councils for War Service, representing the various nursing organizations in each state and serving without compensation, will act as the state committee for nurses for the Procurement and Assignment Service and the Local Nursing Council for War Service will act as the local committee in each community. Both state and local committees will function independently of but in cooperation with the state committees for physicians of the Procurement and Assignment Service.

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WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION PRESS conferences open, by a now firmly established tradition, with two questions:

1. When will fathers be drafted?
2. Will there be a National Service Act?

The answer to the first is simple. Fathers will be drafted when and if, a big IF, they are needed. The army is now relaxing its physical requirements and hopes, by this means, to fill quotas for the next few months. If the device fails, fathers may find themselves in the army if, again a big IF, army quotas remain at present levels. The latter factor will be decided by the fortunes of war and the casualty lists. To date, American casualties in the war theater have fallen, happily, far below expectations. Once the big push opens, however, the lists may mount. Replacements from the ranks of single men may be difficult and the only remaining source of supply for the war machine will be those now deferred for family causes.

Whether or not the United States has a National Service Act depends upon Congress. The War Manpower Commission is opposed and has said so time and again, but the decision does not rest with WMC and, frankly, the drift of sentiment in favor of such legislation is growing, in Congress and elsewhere.

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ALARMED BY THE VOLUME OF REJECTIONS for neuropsychiatric reasons (the average is 23 percent but it runs higher in some states) the Selective Service Bureau has called in Dr. Raymond W. Waggoner of the University of Michigan as consultant and adviser to the bureau.

The appointment of Dr. Waggoner marks a step in federal appreciation of the seriousness of the Selective Service rejections. To date, the only evidence of such appreciation has been one lone psychiatrist on the U. S. Public Health staff, who has been attempting, single handed, to cope with a problem national in its scope and disastrous in its implications.

The neuropsychiatric problems encountered by Selective Service have a direct tie-back with the depression years. They definitely have something to do with freedom from want and fear.

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VOORHIS OF CALIFORNIA HAS A national food allotment plan before Congress (HR 3186—referred to the Committee on Agriculture). The bill was introduced simultaneously with an identical measure in the Senate sponsored by La Follette of Wisconsin. Both Voorhis and La Follette plan to push for a hearing on their program immediately upon the return of the holidaying Congress.

The Voorhis bill would revive and revise the old food stamp plan by authorizing the issuance of free stamps with monetary value to households with "normal food expenditures less than the reasonable cost of the basic food allotments" of such households. It sets forth the food to be considered as one week's basic allotment per person per week and provides that the Food Distribution Administration shall periodically determine the "reasonable cost" of such allotments. It further specifically prohibits the use of subsidies to roll back prices if the effect of such payments is to reduce below the parity price the price received in the market by producers.

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SENATOR PEPPER OF FLORIDA IS SPONSOR of a bill (S. 1295—referred to Committee on Education and Labor) to return to school any war-service person anxious to complete his or her education. The bill entitles the person in question to a government loan of $1,200 a year for four years to cover living expenses. Tuition, books, supplies, fees will be provided and paid for by the U. S. Commissioner of Education. Loans are to be repaid in ten monthly installments starting one year after graduation and will carry 1 percent interest. Upon completion of the course one half of the amount of the loan would be credited as paid. A "war service person" is defined as any male or female serving in the armed forces or merchant marine after December 7, 1941 and honorably discharged.

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THE "DAY-CARE" BILL OF SENATOR Thomas passed the Senate without a dissenting vote (due to the absence of some of its opponents) and was referred to the House Committee on Education. [See "Day Care up to Now," by Kathryn Close, *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1943.] Barden of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, was home ill at the time and hearings were postponed until his return. He is known to be favorably inclined to the bill and has promised to take it up immediately upon the return of Congress. The House bill, substantially the same, was sponsored by Celler of New York who has waived his prerogatives in favor of the Thomas measure.

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AFTER MONTHS OF INACTION, THE George committee on postwar policies and planning shows signs of life. Shortly before the recess, Senator George appointed a subcommittee with Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming as chairman to blueprint a plan for industrial reorganization after the war. O'Mahoney, it will be remembered, was chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee which argues well for his leadership.

Meanwhile, the Brookings Institution has been asked by the full committee to assist in the studies of the whole postwar picture. In accepting the responsibility, the Institution announced: "We conceive our task to be not merely to present the committee our own recommendations with respect to postwar reconstruction, but also to keep the committee informed of significant studies being made by other agencies, both public and private."

Dr. Meyer Jacobstein is Brookings' immediate contact with the committee. Formerly a member of Congress Dr. Jacobstein is on Brookings' senior staff.

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The Social Front

The Public's Health

LAST month the Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care, Inc., issued a statement calling for the establishment of one centralized federal body for the control of medical manpower. Maintaining that the Procurement and Assignment Service had been handicapped by insufficient authority and the barriers of state licensure in protecting civilian communities from a depletion of medical personnel, the committee asked that the proposed body be given the power and funds to provide adequate medical care and facilities wherever needed through a program to be carried out by the U. S. Public Health Service. As a means of overcoming the barriers of state licensure, the committee suggested the granting of commissions by the U. S. Public Health Service to physicians not eligible for military service, who could then be assigned to communities of need.

The suggested program would include the services of all types of medical personnel and facilities, and would involve the establishment "where practicable" of health centers where medical groups "can work together as coordinating units." It would make provision also for charging fees or prepayment premiums when medical services were rendered by officers of the U. S. Public Health Service so that unfair competition would not be brought to the local doctors. Funds thus collected would go to the improvement of local health services. The committee has estimated that its plan would involve the recruitment and assignment of no more than 4000 physicians, less than 5 percent of those still in private practice.

In the statement the committee also warned against confusing with its purposes those of the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Services, a group apparently dedicated to the preservation of the *status quo* in medical matters. The Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care was formed seven years ago by a group of prominent physicians — all of them members of medical school faculties —who were discouraged by the reactionary attitude of organized medicine toward modern methods of medical practice and distribution.

Birth Control— The Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, N. Y., has recently issued three pamphlets. "The 1943 Directory of Planned Parenthood Services" is composed of a complete listing of state planned parenthood leagues as well as of local clinics where birth control services are obtainable. Also included is a listing of the hospitals throughout the country where services for the diagnosis and treatment of sterility are available. Free on request from the federation. . . . A description of the various methods of birth control and a discussion of their effectiveness are included in "Techniques of Conception Control," by R. L. Dickinson, M.D., prepared primarily for doctors and nurses, and now in its second edition. Price 50 cents from the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md. . . . Specifically for social workers there is "The Case Worker and Family Planning," prepared by the federation's social work advisory committee and containing a discussion of the factors to be considered in referring a client to a birth control clinic. Price 10 cents from the federation.

Against V. D.— The control of venereal disease in the Caribbean bases where there are large concentrations of American military personnel was the subject of discussion late in June at a joint conference held in Washington between members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Venereal Disease and representatives of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. Chief topic of discussion was the situation in Trinidad where at present there is no control program of any type. The result was a proposal for the establishment there of a clinic service, a laboratory, and a training unit, the whole program to be jointly financed by Great Britain and the United States. Discussion brought out the difficulty of devising some means of repressing prostitution in areas where segregated districts are not only tolerated but sometimes given quasi legal status. . . . The first of a contemplated series of federal-state conferences on social protection was held in Trenton, N. J., in mid-June. Stimulated by the Social Protection Section of the Office of Community War Services, the conference was planned jointly by the New Jersey Civilian Defense Director and the State Departments of Health, Institutions and Agencies, and the State Police. It was divided into three sections: health, law enforcement, and prevention and redirection. . . . In Illinois, the State Liquor Control Commission recently held nine regional meetings for tavern keepers at which lectures were given by state and local health officials on what tavern managers can do to cooperate in campaigns against the wartime spread of venereal disease. . . . Four states—Missouri, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming — this year have joined the ranks of those requiring pre-marital examinations for venereal disease, bringing the total to thirty. Idaho and Nebraska also adopted laws requiring prenatal examinations, as did Georgia and Kansas, thus also bringing to thirty the number of states with laws protecting the unborn. So far Alabama is the only state in the union requiring every man, woman and child between the ages of fourteen and fifty to take a blood test for syphilis. The law was passed last year.

Therapy—Over 400 patients a day are treated with physiotherapy in the Walter Reed General Hospital at the Army Medical Center in Washington, according to a recent *New York Times* dispatch. To render these treatments the hospital has only seven graduate physiotherapists, nine apprentices, and twenty-six students. Because physiotherapy plays an important part in the restoration of nerve functions, women skilled in this form of treatment are in especial demand by the army, for in this war nerve injuries are high, modern bullet wounds being more "lacerating" and "tearing" than those of former wars. . . . New curricula in physical therapy and occupational therapy will be inaugurated next fall at Columbia University, New York, in response to increasing demands. The two year curriculum in occupational therapy has been designed to meet the standards of the American Medical Association and leads to eligibility as a registered occupational therapist. The nine months curriculum in physical therapy, which draws upon the facilities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the nursing education, health and physical education departments of Teachers College and the various academic departments of the university, leads to a Certificate of Proficiency in Physical Therapy. Several New York hospitals are affiliated for clinical training.

In Print— A "Manual for Volunteer Workers in Mass X-ray Projects and Related Tuberculosis Clinic Service," issued by the Hartford Tuberculosis and Health Society, lists the types of volunteers needed for such projects and describes their duties in detail. From the society, 65 Wethersfield Avenue, Hart-

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ford, Conn. . . . Just off the press is the second volume of the "Hospital Discharge Study," by Neva R. Deardorff and Marta Fraenkel, published by the Welfare Council of New York City, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, price $1. Called "Hospitalized Illness in New York City," it contains a mass of detailed information on the occurrence of major diseases in the city, which should be of inestimable value in planning a community health program. Included are data on the occurrence of: obstetrical conditions, appendicitis and other operative diseases; traumatic conditions and poisonings; pneumonia, venereal diseases, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases; cancer, non-malignant tumors; diabetes; cardio-vascular, rheumatic and arthritic conditions.

Against Crime

LONG a leader in experimenting with methods of criminal rehabilitation, the state of California has launched a program aimed at bolstering the ex-convict's morale by providing means for the restoration of his civil privileges. Under a new law, persons who have been released from prison and discharged from parole may receive a pardon from the governor after demonstrating their rehabilitation to the satisfaction of the court. A prohibition in the law against the charging of fees for such cases makes the procedure equally available to former prisoners of every economic status. Before being eligible for a full pardon, the applicant must receive a certificate of rehabilitation from the court. This is granted at the expiration of a rehabilitation period specified by the local judicial council, and after the applicant has had three year's residence in the county where the action was initiated. A copy of the certificate, which restores all civil privileges except the right to act as a trustee and the right to hold public office, is then transmitted to the governor as an application for full pardon.

The recent California legislature also made some modifications in the state's Youth Correction Authority, an experiment which has attracted nationwide attention as being the first state set-up derived from the American Law Institute's model Youth Correction Authority Act. [See "Youth Justice," by Curtis Bok, *Survey Graphic,* June, 1940, and "Treating Youth Crime," by Charles L. Chute, *Survey Midmonthly,* October, 1940.] Beginning the first of last month all three of the authority members have been operating on a full time basis and administering an enlarged program with a budget of $3,000,000. O. H. Close, chairman of the authority, recently summarized its first year of achievement as involving six activities: a survey of the state to determine the load to be expected when the law goes into full effect in 1944; the assumption, with the Director of Institutions, of joint supervision of the state's three correctional schools; a survey of the state school for girls; the opening of the authority's first diagnostic and classification clinic at the Preston School of Industry; the planning of two camps of 100 boys each in cooperation with the California State Division of Forestry; the securing of a part time psychologist to act as a consultant to schools, probation officers, and social agencies in rural areas.

Correction—Chief recommendation in the 98th annual report to the state legislature of the Prison Association of New York is that the legislature institute an evaluation of the State Department of Correction to cover "personal, medical and psychiatric service, prison industries, education, methods of administration, employment of prisoners and rehabilitative efforts in general." The report specifically emphasizes that this recommendation is made in the interests of an "improved and revitalized correctional program" and is not a plan for new buildings or postwar construction. If the legislature takes up the suggestion, the study will be the first of its kind since 1930.

What changes will be necessary for "revitalizing" the correctional program of the state are indicated by the report's further recommendations, many of which the association has patiently been repeating year after year for some time past. Among them are: the more extensive use of prison manpower and facilities for war needs; a more flexible system of granting parole so that the men can more rapidly be placed in employment; restoration to 1939 strength of psychiatric, psychological, and other professional services; the establishment of a division of classification within the State Department of Correction, and the making of commitments to the department rather than directly to the institutions; the abolition of a 118-year-old Sing Sing cell block, now still in use; the establishment of experimental units for the treatment of alcoholics; the establishment of a state subsidy for the development of probation in areas where it is not now used. From the Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street, New York.

Girls—Two sections of Virginia — the Hampton Roads and the Richmond-Petersburg areas—are responsible for two thirds of the increase in young girl delinquency in the state in the two years between June 1940 and 1942. This fact was one of the findings of a survey recently undertaken by the Virginia Children's Bureau to determine the number of girls committed to institutions, their ages, the reasons for commitment, the areas from which they were committed and the percentage of venereal infection. The findings also showed that though the greatest number of commitments were of girls between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, the greatest increase in commitments has occurred among girls between the ages of seventeen and eighteen. In both of the years under study the commitments for incorrigibility, running away, drunkenness, sexual delinquency, consorting with persons of ill fame, vagrancy or disorderly public conduct were far more numerous than commitments for offenses against property or against person, but between the two years this proportion increased from 76 to 84 percent. Commitments of white girls increased more rapidly than commitments of Negro girls, raising the proportion of white commitments from 54 percent of the total to 63 percent of the total.

In New York, the committee on the unattached and homeless of the Welfare Council of New York City recently reported on the needs of delinquent girls at the council's annual meeting. The section recommended: protective and restrictive shelter, including case work and psychiatric treatment for girls whose problems are too severe for ordinary shelter; increased psychiatric service in shelters and at home for girls with behavior deviations; an attempt on the part of the agency to "sell" the services it has to offer to the client; more emphasis in schools of social work on the problems of adolescent girls; education of parents and teachers in recognition of the beginning of problems and an early and intelligent use of available resources.

In Print—How lay groups were responsible for the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, in 1905 and how down through the years laymen have continued to exert an advisory function in relation to the court, is told in "The History of Community Interest in a Juvenile Court," by Allan East, a 30-page booklet published by the Oregon Probation Association. The story is summarized in the author's own words: ". . . laymen created the court; secured the staff to operate it on a professional basis; nurtured it, and sustained it. Lay activities at times were dormant when the staff was functioning particularly well and when there was, apparently, little need for the layman, but occasionally when the staff unappreciatively sought to repress the lay function, there was an immediate, voluntary reaction . . . a reckoning imposed by 'dynamic social force.'" From the Oregon Proba-

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tion Association, 66 N. W. Macleay Boulevard, Portland, Ore.

Industrial School— "The Survey of the Girls' Industrial School, Delaware, Ohio," by T. C. Holy and Cornelia Doty, is the result of a study made by the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, at the request of the director of the State Department of Welfare. The findings reveal that much is to be desired in the school's program, most of the shortcomings resulting from a philosophy "which interprets the function of the school as custodial rather than educative and rehabilitative." Included are numerous recommendations for changes in the administrative set-up, personnel practices, plant maintenance, cottage routine, and educational recreational programs, all directed toward the main objective of "preparing the girls for successful living as individuals and as members of society." From the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Among the States

DURING their 1943 legislative sessions twelve states made it possible for old age assistance recipients to receive higher grants, according to information compiled by the American Public Welfare Association. Among these, five raised the OAA ceilings to $40 or above—California and Minnesota (with new maximums of $50), Maine, Maryland and Tennessee; three eliminated ceilings altogether—Iowa, Montana and New Jersey; three increased appropriations earmarked for OAA—Michigan, Oregon, Texas; one—Nevada—raised its minimum grant from $30 to $40. In Idaho, the legislature refused to carry out a voters' initiative proposal to make every person over sixty-five eligible for the $40 grant which is now made only to those in need. These legislative actions bring to sixteen the number of states with OAA ceilings of $40 a month or more and to twelve the number of states with no ceilings at all. The only other state besides Nevada with a "floor" on its OAA payments is Massachusetts, with a set minimum of $30.

Several of the state legislatures also passed measures to encourage OAA recipients to take part in the war effort. The majority were in the direction of easing the way for old persons to return to assistance rolls after dropping out for seasonal employment, but in Texas the legislature made it possible for them to earn $250 without losing their grants, while in Minnesota a law was passed which allows them to accept employment without jeopardizing their grants at all.

Illinois— Ignoring the modern trend toward consolidation of public welfare services and assistances under a state department of public welfare, the Illinois legislature recently enacted measures which transfer the administration of old age assistance and aid to dependent children from the welfare department to the Illinois Public Aid Commission. Heretofore, the function of the IPAC has been merely to allocate relief and assistance funds to the various counties, but now it will be the administrative agency not only for ADC and OAA but also for general relief and aid to the blind. A consolidated administration for the assistances has long been recommended for Illinois, but most of the bodies that have studied the situation, among them the American Public Welfare Association, have recommended that they be brought together under a division of public assistance of a reorganized department of public welfare.

Delaware— The assembly this year offered slim pickings in social legislation, moving perceptibly neither forward nor backward. A new law requires licenses of day nurseries and child care agencies which give less than twenty-four hours daily care. Two of the state industrial schools, Ferris and Kruse, were granted authority to parole any child expected to benefit by release. Among appropriations were $100,000 for relief of unemployables, $10,000 for aid to dependent children, and a special fund for the education of handicapped children. The legislature repealed an old law requiring the State Board of Social Welfare (formerly the State Board of Charities) to visit and inspect other public welfare agencies, substituting a requirement for these agencies to submit current statistical data and periodical reports to the board. One new law going contrariwise to social progress extends working hours for children in bowling alleys and on milk delivery trucks.

California— Social workers in California and others interested in public welfare recently lost a hard fought battle with the state legislature to prevent the transferral of responsibility for the appointment of state director of social welfare from the board of social welfare to the governor. The legislators also gave the governor additional power over the State Board of Health by eliminating the former system of staggered terms for board members, so that tenure is now in his hands. Also in vain was the fight to prevent passage of the Johnson-Wollberg act abolishing the State Relief Administration Commission and placing responsibility for general relief with the counties and the State Finance Department. Before passage of this act, however, a clause was deleted which would have limited eligibility for relief to five-year residents of the state.

Other actions of the 1943 legislative session were concerned with situations growing out of the war. As a special emergency measure the governor was given power to relax restrictions on the employment of children under such "conditions as may be helpful in increasing production." Another war measure provides for a shortening of school terms so that pupils may help with planting and harvesting.

On the other hand there were some moves which sprang from a concern for the welfare of children. Earlier this year when the legislature passed laws authorizing the establishment of child care centers, it provided no money for the ventures. However, before adjournment an appropriation of $500,000 was made to supplement Lanham act funds and fees from parents. The centers are to be under the governing boards of the school district and the State War Council and will care for children from the ages of two to sixteen. Two other new laws allow school grounds to be used as community recreation centers and provide for the lengthening of hours of extended school services.

A new California War Powers Act set up a State War Council with a fund of $1,500,000 to coordinate state and local civilian defense activities. The governor is responsible for the allocation of these funds. Other war-created measures authorize the development of housing projects for war workers, and make trailer or camping ground residence valid for voting purposes. Members of the armed forces also received consideration through legislation exempting from taxation any real property belonging to them, allowing them to vote by absentee ballot, and making them eligible for unemployment compensation after demobilization.

New Hampshire— Increased awareness of the importance of child care in wartime was exhibited by the New Hampshire legislature before its adjournment late in May. The Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare were authorized to coordinate their programs for day care, to set standards and provide supervision for day care centers and foster day care homes. Under the new legislation such centers must be licensed, as must public and private boarding homes for children under fifteen.

The legislators also modernized the state adoption law by requiring social investigation of all adoption petitions. They transferred authority for making such investigations from the State Probation Department to public and private social agencies. A year's residence of the child with its prospective foster parents

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was made a prerequisite of final adoption.

Another new law provides for cooperation between the State Board of Education and local communities in arranging a program of vocational education. Three bills introduced to raise grants for old age assistance failed of passage.

Professional

SIX national social agencies have recently banded together to form a new organization, the American War Community Services, with the primary purpose of securing financial support for their respective wartime emergency projects. The member agencies are: the Child Welfare League of America; the Family Welfare Association of America; the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare; the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; the National Urban League; the Young Women's Christian Association. At present the organization is attempting to gain inclusion in the budgets of the local community chests when they take part in the united war fund campaigns in the fall. To this end it has already received the approval of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and of the subcommittee on war appeals of all-time social agencies of the National Budget Committee on War Relief Appeals. It has also been certified by the President's War Relief Control Board. An attempt, however, to be included as one of the member agencies of the National War Fund failed because of that organization's ruling that it could only take on organizations that had been created specifically for war relief or war service purposes.

The $710,000 which the American War Community Services has set as its first year's goal will be used only for special wartime projects and not for the expansion of the normal services of the local constituencies of the member agencies. Among the wartime projects included are plans for protecting the welfare of children of working mothers; for strengthening or creating family consultation centers for war workers; for mobilizing the collaboration of the foreign born toward the war effort; for assisting in the organization of public health nursing services in war impact areas; for aiding communities in planning health and welfare facilities for immigrant Negro war workers; for promoting informational and counseling services and recreational programs for working girls in war production areas.

Scholarships— The American Red Cross is offering 150 scholarships to schools of social work for the year 1943-44. Half are for the study of medical and psychiatric social work and are open to persons who have completed one year of training in a graduate school on social work. These will lead to Red Cross assignments in military hospitals. The other half are available to college graduates between the ages of twenty-two and forty and will lead to assignments in Red Cross home service positions. Inquiry in regard to the psychiatric and medical social work scholarships should go to the Personnel Training Unit, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross; for the others inquire of the home service director in the appropriate area office. . . . The department of social welfare of the University of California has a number of scholarships and fellowships open for the academic year 1943-44, made possible through gifts from the Rosenberg Foundation and the Commonwealth Fund of New York. Applications should be submitted before September 1 to the dean of the Graduate Division, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. . . . The Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, has several scholarships available for the coming academic year for specialization in family service, medical social work, or group work. Inquire of the dean, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Courses— Believed to be the first of its kind anywhere is the new class at the University of Pittsburgh given jointly by the Schools of Medicine and Applied Social Sciences. Containing students of medicine as well as students of medical social work, the class is held in a hospital and uses as study material actual patients whose illness and social background are analyzed in relation to prognosis and treatment. . . . This summer at the Casa Pan-Americana, Mills College, Oakland, Calif., 150 students — undergraduates, teachers, social workers, businessmen, military personnel — spent six weeks under the same roof with a notable staff of Latin American scholars and artists. The course of study covered cultural subjects and an "advanced workshop" where discussion centered on "diplomatic relations of the American Republics with particular emphasis on postwar planning and Pan-American cooperation for the future."

Human Relations— The third session of the John L. Elliott Institute of Human Relations will open October 5. Four courses will be offered, three bearing directly on current issues of major importance. J. Raymond Walsh, research director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will conduct a six weeks' inquiry into the struggle for control between fascist and democratic elements in our American economy. Other prominent persons will participate in an eight weeks' series on "Congress and Contemporary Issues." There will also be eight-week courses on "Nobel Prize Winners in Literature" and "Religion in Public Affairs". All courses will be held in the evening. Inquire of James H. Hart, director, 2 West 64th Street, New York.

Opening— The Virginia Merit System is advertising for caseworkers and welfare executives to serve with the state and local departments of public welfare. Salaries are from $900 to $4,140. First examinations will be held for candidates whose applications are postmarked not later than August 30. Inquire of W. R. L. Taylor, merit system supervisor, 309 State Finance Building, Richmond 19.

In Print— Successful exhibit planning is the subject of the latest number in the how-to-do-it series of the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services. Entitled simply "Exhibits" the booklet is made up of five articles contributed by persons whose practical experience with this form of visual education qualifies them to write with authority. Prepared admittedly for the novice, the articles discuss the value of exhibits in social work interpretation, how to make and use an exhibit, application of art materials to exhibit making, examples of exhibit techniques, exhibit materials. Price 60 cents from the National Publicity Council, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Thirteen years since its original publication "A Psychiatric Word Book," by Richard H. Hutchings, M.D., has just appeared in its seventh edition, published by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. Prepared for students of medicine and nursing as well as for psychiatric social workers this lexicon of terms employed in psychiatry and psychoanalysis has been revised with the view of bringing greater clarity to some of the definitions and of including new words. Price $1 from the State Hospitals Press, Utica, N. Y.

The 1943 edition of the Yearbook of the National Association of Housing Officials is an up-to-date reference volume on housing developments and activities during the past year. It contains articles by the heads of the National Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Farm Security Administration, as well as an objective and comprehensive critique of the year's developments by the two editors, Hugh Pomeroy and Edmund H. Hoben, NAHO's directors. The usual directory of official and unofficial housing agencies comprises an invaluable part of the volume. Price $3 from NAHO, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Timely, in view of the present trends to relax regulations set up for the protection of children, is "The Child and

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the Law in Pennsylvania" by William L. Strauss and Edwin P. Rome, recently published by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. It is the first compilation of Pennsylvania's laws affecting children since 1929, and includes much material which has never before been gathered together. Price $2.25 from the PCA, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 519 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

People and Things

FRED K. HOEHLER, who has been directing civilian war relief in North Africa, returned to this country briefly in late July. He came to make his report to former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, head of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, under which Mr. Hoehler went to North Africa in January.

Mr. Hoehler has resigned as director of the American Public Welfare Association, from which he has been on leave. Howard L. Russell, formerly of Pennsylvania, has succeeded to that post. Mr. Hoehler now goes to London as regional chief of OFRRO.

Interviewed by Jack Steele for the *New York Herald Tribune,* Mr. Hoehler stated that the experience in North Africa demonstrated that the most serious social problem the Allies will face as they liberate Europe from the Nazis will be the care and relocation of millions of civilians driven from their homes by the Axis.

In North Africa, British and American relief forces, cooperating through the North African Economic Board, directed a program which reached 50,000 civilians, most of them people of European descent, whose homes were destroyed by bombs or who were left homeless when they fled from the path of battle. The first step was to relieve "accumulated undernourishment" among children; then came clothing and temporary shelter for refugees, and some emergency food rations.

"We didn't have a big relief problem in the sense of charity relief," Mr. Hoehler stated. "After the emergency crisis passed, the great problem was to replace stocks of consumer goods that the Nazis had plundered. The Nazis were not interested in money, so many people had money to buy goods when we were able to make them available."

Mr. Hoehler pointed out that the natives presented another problem—one of long standing poverty which had little or no relation to the war. "We had to tackle the relief job in North Africa with the realization that we couldn't revamp the economic structure or change the standard of living. That is the job of the French authorities, but we encouraged them to do something about the larger problem of poverty and race relations."

Mr. Hoehler drew three major lessons from the North African experience: the relief mission to an occupied country should be small and consist only of people who "know the business of administration"; local governmental and private agencies should be used to administer relief under Allied direction, so that the work will "grow out of the soil of the country assisted"; long range rehabilitation programs, such as the restoration of agriculture and industry, should be set in motion simultaneously with direct relief.

In North Africa, a program of agricultural rehabilitation, directed by Herbert W. Pirisius, formerly with the Department of Agriculture, has already paid high dividends in a wheat crop from which a surplus has been stored to feed other peoples freed from the Axis.

Mr. Hoehler expects that the Allies will find local governments virtually intact in many European areas. These, he holds, should be utilized in relief administration as soon as the army has cleared out "stooges" and "Quislings" planted by the Axis. "Occupying armies seldom molest local authorities responsible for safety and welfare, since they must use them to help preserve order," he pointed out. "I was impressed by the character and ability of many local French officials whom we entrusted with details of the relief program. The French authorities have now taken over most of the relief work in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. Allied relief missions are merely mopping up odds and ends of the jobs they started during the emergency and maintaining loose supervision over the whole program."

Excellent cooperation among agencies having a hand in North African relief was reported by Mr. Hoehler. These agencies included the State Department, under which the Lehman office functions; the Treasury Department, which controls lend-lease; the army, the American Red Cross, and the British Relief Mission. He admitted, however, that these relationships had created some problems which might have influenced the creation of the new Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, headed by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, which is expected to unify American relief efforts in the future.

At Hull-House—For the first time in the forty-six years of its history Hull-House, Chicago, is to have a man as director. This will be Russell W. Ballard, superintendent of the Illinois State Training School for Boys, St. Charles, Ill., who will take over the duties of head resident of the settlement on September 15. Before going to St. Charles when the training school underwent reorganization in the fall of 1941, Mr. Ballard was director of the Public Welfare Department of Lake County, Indiana. He had gone into that job, too, as an organizer, having been borrowed by the Lake County authorities from the East Chicago school board to set up the new department. For the previous eleven years he had been a school principal.

New Jobs—New president of the Welfare Council of New York City is Col. Allan Melville Pope, New York investment banker. . . . Wayne McMillen, professor of social work at the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, has been appointed commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority. . . . On September 1, Grace Browning, former assistant professor of public welfare at the Chicago school will become associate professor of public welfare at the School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. . . . William L. Dill, director of Region 3, Social Security Board, with headquarters in Philadelphia, last month was confirmed as lay judge in the Court of Errors and Appeals, State of New Jersey. . . . The Corpus Christi (Tex.) Community War Chest has as its new executive director, Harold M. Barnes, succeeding T. Lester Swander, now heading the chest in San Antonio. . . . Leon Thomas Stern, penologist and social worker on the staff of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, has been elected president of the Philadelphia Society for Ethical Culture, succeeding the late Mrs. Samuel S. Fels.

Our Hard Luck—The good fortune of the Chicago Medical Book Company in securing Elizabeth L. Mack as a member of its staff is the ill fortune of Survey Associates, who thereby lose a valued field worker and warm friend. For the past decade, Betty Mack has been *The Survey's* liaison between our editorial staff and social workers the country over. Like her sister Ruth, a *Survey* alumna who is now with the Federal Public Housing Authority, Betty played an important part in interpreting *The Survey's* aims and purposes where they would count most, in local communities, and at national, state, and local health and welfare conferences. In doing so, she traveled in almost every state in the Middlewest and South, where she made friends on every hand. When she touched base occasionally with *The Survey* office, on a flying leap from Michigan to Miami or vice versa, she shared her friendships and impressions so vividly that we felt we wore her seven-league boots. But, alas, Betty's oft-expressed desire some day to "stay put" has won out. Her new job will keep her in Chicago, where she makes her home.

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Book Reviews

Primer for Social Workers

ENGLAND'S ROAD TO SOCIAL SECURITY —FROM THE STATUTE OF LABORERS IN 1349 TO THE BEVERIDGE REPORT OF 1942, by Karl de Schweinitz. University of Pennsylvania Press. 281 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book by Karl de Schweinitz should in the future be the primer for social workers, public welfare administrators, and social security officials. There have been in the past compendious tomes written on the perennial problem of the relief of the poor and the destitute through the ages. Mr. de Schweinitz mentions the fact that the testimonies and the researches of the Royal Commissions in 1909 of Great Britain covered 47 published volumes. And there have been other comprehensive histories of England's poor laws. But the striking thing that Mr. de Schweinitz has done is to capture in a single brief volume the highlights of the practice and thinking of six centuries.

Perhaps the most significant finding which this book conveys to Americans is that the Beveridge Report is the natural product of English history; it has its roots deep in the past. Sir William's present plans reflect the ideas and the experience of the English people over the past century, particularly over the past 40 years. It has often been remarked concerning the Supreme Court of the United States that the minority of one generation becomes the majority of the next; so, too, in Great Britain the minority of 1909 becomes the majority of 1942. It is not without significance that "Sir William Beveridge had worked intimately with Winston Churchill in establishing the unemployment part of the social insurance program that was inaugurated with the legislation of 1911. From 1909 to 1911 he had been Director of Labour Exchanges, the national employment service." In 1942 these two giants of British democracy were once again working as a team.

The second conclusion that stands out with stark simplicity in Mr. de Schweinitz's book is the fact that while there was a general trend toward the improvement of the treatment of the poor, there were cycles of advances and retreats which reflected in a large measure the economic conditions of the time. Mr. de Schweinitz points out how in one period or another a change in economic conditions was the underlying cause of changes in poor law administration. In times of labor surplus there were determined efforts to prevent the migrations of wandering beggars, while in times of labor shortage there were positive efforts to encourage migrations.

The third conclusion which may be fruitful for Americans is the steady trend of Great Britain away from localism. At one time the British people were aggressively local-minded in their outlook; all powers were concentrated in the parish poor board. Then came the shift to the county, later to the municipality, and finally to the national government. If there is one thing which is convincing in the history of British experience, it is that the social insurances and assistances are best administered on a national basis.

Finally, the most discouraging fact in this whole development is the incredible backwardness of the thinking of the private charity groups. Instead of exercising professional and intellectual leadership in the search for better methods of public welfare administration, these groups were consistently shortsighted and reactionary. At one time they advocated the disfranchisement of persons receiving public assistance. It was the rising power of labor that brought about a new day in poor relief in Great Britain. It was the Webbs and the labor leaders who took the advanced stand in 1909, and who later saw their ideas put into practice through the political strength of labor.

EWAN CLAGUE
Bureau of Employment Security
Social Security Board

One of God's Sparrows

LILLY CRACKELL, by Caroline Slade. Vanguard. 609 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

MRS. SLADE hasn't missed anything. In the story of Lilly Crackell she bares every stupidity and futility, every meaningless gesture and careless cruelty that has dogged the slow crab-wise progress of organized social service. She has no patience with good intentions that do not get anywhere.

Lilly, "one of those worthless Crackells" who had been "on the town" off and on for three generations, was fourteen when it was discovered that she was having a baby. From then on, for twenty-five years, she was a sporadic thorn in the conscience of the good people of the town—the minister, the teacher, the benevolent ladies, the social workers, the various boards and committees for which, sooner or later, she was a "case." Everyone knew that Lilly wasn't really a "bad" girl and everyone knew, uneasily, that something ought to be done to help her. But with laws and policies and pomposities and human limitations of one kind and another, no one was ever able to do anything that did Lilly any good.

Lilly was a simple, likeable child with a passion for babies. She bore six of them, lovingly, in and out of wedlock. Her life was a blind struggle to feed them and keep them with her. Lilly knew exactly what she wanted for her children, a farm with plenty of milk and eggs and butter, and in a blundering way she tried to get it. But such a solution was not in the book of any of the people who attempted, in an equally blundering way, to help her. So she went on living in a battered shack on Sand Hill, tarred always as "just another Crackell." The town knew that something ought to be done about Sand Hill too, but nothing got done.

In a way the story of Lilly Crackell—and if you expect a happy ending you'll be disappointed—is an indictment of our public welfare system with its legalistic rigidities and its cynical ineptitudes. But it is more than that, it is an indictment of a community, of the "good people" who worried about Sand Hill and Lilly but who never did anything effective about them. Many "good people," including some social workers, will resent Mrs. Slade's pitiless, often bitter delineation of their fumblings. But it is a sorry fact that everything that happened to Lilly, by wretched chance or abortive good intention, has happened somewhere, at some time, to some one of God's sparrows. And can happen again. Mrs. Slade has brought all the happenings together on one canvas. It is not a pretty picture, but it is redeemed from sordidness by the compassionate drawing of Lilly and of her mother, Mamie Crackell, who to the end kept to herself the bitter "joke" that Lilly wasn't a Crackell after all.

Social workers never come out very well in Mrs. Slade's books and they do not in this one. But there are indications here that she knows that they are not all as black as she sometimes has painted them. The wise ones among them will know that her depiction is not to be laughed off lightly. In any case, they are less the villains of this piece than the victims of the same social stupidity that blighted Lilly.

Mrs. Slade has grown in stature as a novelist. In "Lilly Crackell" she has done her most ambitious and far and away her most effective work. Not only does she shake the social complacence of the reader but she compels his interest from beginning to end.

Osterville, Mass. GERTRUDE SPRINGER

How They Did It

FORTY YEARS, 1902-1942—THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, by Fred S. Hall. 103 pp. Not for sale, but as long as the supply lasts copies will be sent on application to the New York Child Labor Committee, Room 1101, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

ONE of the unfortunate things about agencies in the field of social action is that staff members are usually too busy getting on with the job to write

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WORKERS WANTED

Trained and experienced case worker for large mental hospital in Pennsylvania. Prefer graduate of accredited school of social work, but applicant must have at least one year of such training including supervised field experience and some courses in psychiatric social work. Good salary and opportunity for advancement. 7883 Survey.

Case Worker professional trained, experienced, with interest, personality and ability for position of marriage counsellor in Jewish Social Service Bureau, Pittsburgh (19), Pa. Duties include group educational program, public relations and personal counselling. Salary range $2400-$3105. Address: 15 Fernando Street.

Case Worker by Jewish family agency, Midwestern city. Completion of graduate school work and experience desired. Salary $2000-$2610 dependent upon qualifications. 7884 Survey.

Juvenile Probation workers wanted. Man as chief of Department. Woman assistant. Training and experience necessary. No political interference. Salaries between $2400 and $3000 annually. Pennsylvania County nearly 200,000 population. Apply promptly. 7885 Survey.

WANTED—CASE WORKERS, School of Social Work Graduates, by the Connecticut Children's Aid Society, Hartford, Connecticut, a state-wide, private, non-sectarian child placing agency. Active war production area with greatly increased need for services last two years. Opening for experienced and trained workers in district offices covering rural sections of the state with interest and experience in community organization desirable. Also opening in Hartford Office, work experience not essential. Salary range $1680-$2400.

The Connecticut Society for Crippled Children is seeking a field secretary for case finding and community organization work. Medical social background preferable but not necessary. Beginning salary $2,000. Send your application to State headquarters, 65 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Interesting position available in social hygiene field in New York City. Public health, nursing, health education or related experience desirable. 7886 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Jewish woman executive; experienced in modern methods of child care, desires institutional connection. Member of AASW. 7888 Survey.

Part-time work wanted by business woman, employed during day. Experience in interviewing, contact, placement, industrial social problems, etc. Late afternoon and evening. Highest references. 7878 Survey.

Young man, Columbia M.A., draft deferred, social case work supervisor, individual and group work in guidance, excellent experience and references. 7882 Survey.

EXECUTIVE—available—15 years institutional administration and five years social work experience in private case work as superintendent of Home for Dependent Children, New York State. 7877 Survey.

Alert Jewish woman of broad training and experience in case work, vocational counselling, immigration problems and general field of Federation work, available. Member of AASW. 7889 Survey.

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about how they do it. This defect is remedied to some extent in the case of the New York Child Labor Committee by the work of a board member. In his little book on the forty years' experience of that agency, Fred S. Hall describes some of the methods by which its ends were accomplished. It is by no means a manual of practice—it says nothing at all about lobbying—but it reveals, through specific examples, the patience and realism with which this agency approached its task, and the effective use it made of facts gathered by its staff in countering opposition and winning support. It tells also the story of the development of child labor legislation in the leading industrial state of the union and makes clear where that state has now arrived with respect to protection of children from unsuitable work. It has come a long way since 1902.

One of the noteworthy things in the history of this committee is the nature of the opposition it had to meet. It was not confined exclusively to persons seeking to make a profit from the work of children, but included at different times school principals, the New York City Board of Education, and the Board of Regents of the State, as well as an outstanding college president. It won over most of this opposition in time, and did so largely by its policy of basing its programs on established facts and cooperating with public officials. As a matter of fact, it considered administration of such importance that "more attention was given to that than to obtaining the enactment of laws."

During thirty-three of the forty years of the existence of the New York Child Labor Committee, its secretary was George A. Hall, who died in 1941. This book, written by his brother, is a fine tribute to George Hall's life of unassuming and efficient devotion to a public task. It was not written with that objective—Fred Hall has written about the work of a group, and he has modestly avoided mention of his brother except where the sense requires it—but the record is by its very nature an inescapable tribute. JOHN A. FITCH

New York School of Social Work

On Children

GLIMPSES INTO CHILD LIFE, by Rose Zeligs. Morrow. 442 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book suffers from the author's inclination to lump children by discussing an "average" child. While it includes some interesting data, the general point of view seems mechanistic. The various questionnaires and checklists may be helpful to parents and teachers who are interested in discovering how their own boys and girls, particularly the twelve-year-olds, feel about various matters.

Albany, N. Y. RUTH ANDRUS

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. J. Upham, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.
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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

GIRL SCOUTS—155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. A non-sectarian, character-building organization, training girls to be responsible citizens and resourceful people. Democratically run troop activities provide opportunities for war work, community service, hobbies, outdoor living. Program adapted to Brownie Scouts (7-10), Girl Scouts (10-15), Senior Girl Scouts (15-18) functions through volunteer leaders and committees that supervise and promote Girl Scouting locally.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and four Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Alexandria, Va., and New York City. There are 3742 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Acting Director*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii,
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Acting Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Seheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Miss Florence R. Day, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Grace B. Ferguson, *Acting Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

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